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INDIANS AT WORK

NOVEMBER 1940

SOME COMMENTS ON THE CONTRIBUTORS

The front cover picture of a Chippewa Indian baby eating up "Indians At Work" was contributed by Gordon Sommers of the Minnesota State Department of Education. During a recent photographic tour of northern Minnesota Indian reservations, he made many pictures of Indian life which will soon be made available to the Indian Information Service.

The frontispiece photograph by Peter Sekaer shows two Indians of the San Ildefonso Pueblo in New Mexico.

The back cover, also by Sekaer, pictures two Indian children playing with a tame deer at the Fort Sill Indian School, Anadarko, Oklahoma. He is also responsible for the pictures on pages 19, 21, and 25.

The pictures on pages 2 and 7 were made by Arthur Rothstein during a trip to the Carson Indian Agency, Nevada.

Pictures on pages 8 and 9, showing members of the Crow Creek Indian delegation in Washington were made by Hugh Alexander of the Washington Office staff.

Peter Graves, Red Lake Chippewa Indian who won this year's Indian Achievement medal is the subject of an article by the Indian Council Fire which annually makes this award. The article appears on page 14.

Mr. O. B. Jacobson, Art Director at the University of Oklahoma, contributed the two photographs of Indian murals on page 13. The work was done by two of Mr. Jacobson's former students.

The two CCC-ID pictures, one from Rocky Boy's Reservation in Montana, and one from Wind River in Wyoming, were contributed by G. B. Arthur, Supervisor of Project Training, Civilian Conservation Corps.

The picture of rope-making at Kiowa Agency, in Oklahoma, and which appears on page 31, was taken from a CCC-ID report.

The Taos CCC photograph on page 34 was made by Frank Werner, Department of the Interior photographer.

Wilson Johnson, Whiteriver Ute of the Uintah and Ouray Agency in Utah, calls our attention to an error in the article "Constitutional Rights of Indian Women Upheld in Development of Modern Tribal Government", in the October issue. The article stated: "To the recently-organized council of the Ute Mountain Tribe in northeastern Utah, two women were elected ..." The Ute Mountain Utes are on the southern Ute Reservation in the southwestern corner of Colorado.

BY F. W. LAROUCHE

NOTE TO EDITORS:

Text in this magazine is available for reprinting as desired. Pictures will be supplied to the extent of their availability.

INDIANS AT WORK

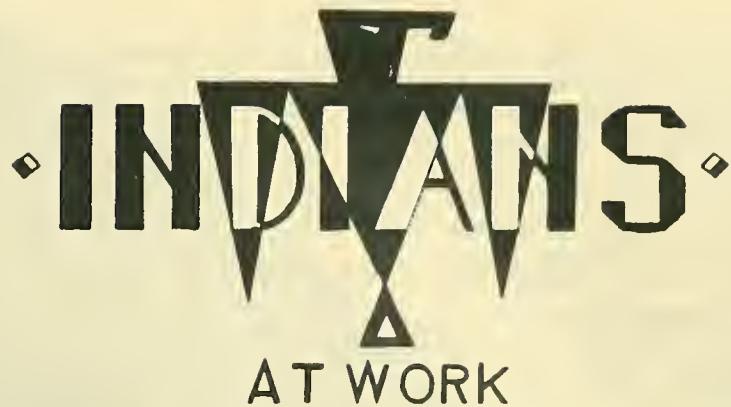


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INDIANS. AT WORK

A News Sheet For INDIANS and the INDIAN SERVICE

VOLUME VIII NOVEMBER 1940 NUMBER 3

The tentative reorganization of the Washington headquarters of Indian Service is outlined elsewhere in the present issue. The cooperation of the field forces is needed to perfect this reorganization, to develop it and to make it effective.

Across seven years, and even longer, one new task after another has thrust itself upon the Indian Service. And a profound re-direction of policy has taken place. Sometimes the new responsibilities were thrust upon existing divisions at the Washington Office. Sometimes new divisions were created. In all, eighteen separate divisions have functioned at Washington. Increases of personnel have not kept pace with multiplications and rising volumes of work. The "headquarters overhead" of the Indian Service in relation to its entire task is probably the lowest of any major service in the Federal Government. (Agencies such as Soil Conservation and Forestry have appropriations for services in the District of Columbia, which, in terms of their total appropriations, are three times as great as that of the Indian Service.)

Developments in the jurisdictions have paralleled, more or less, the developments at Washington.

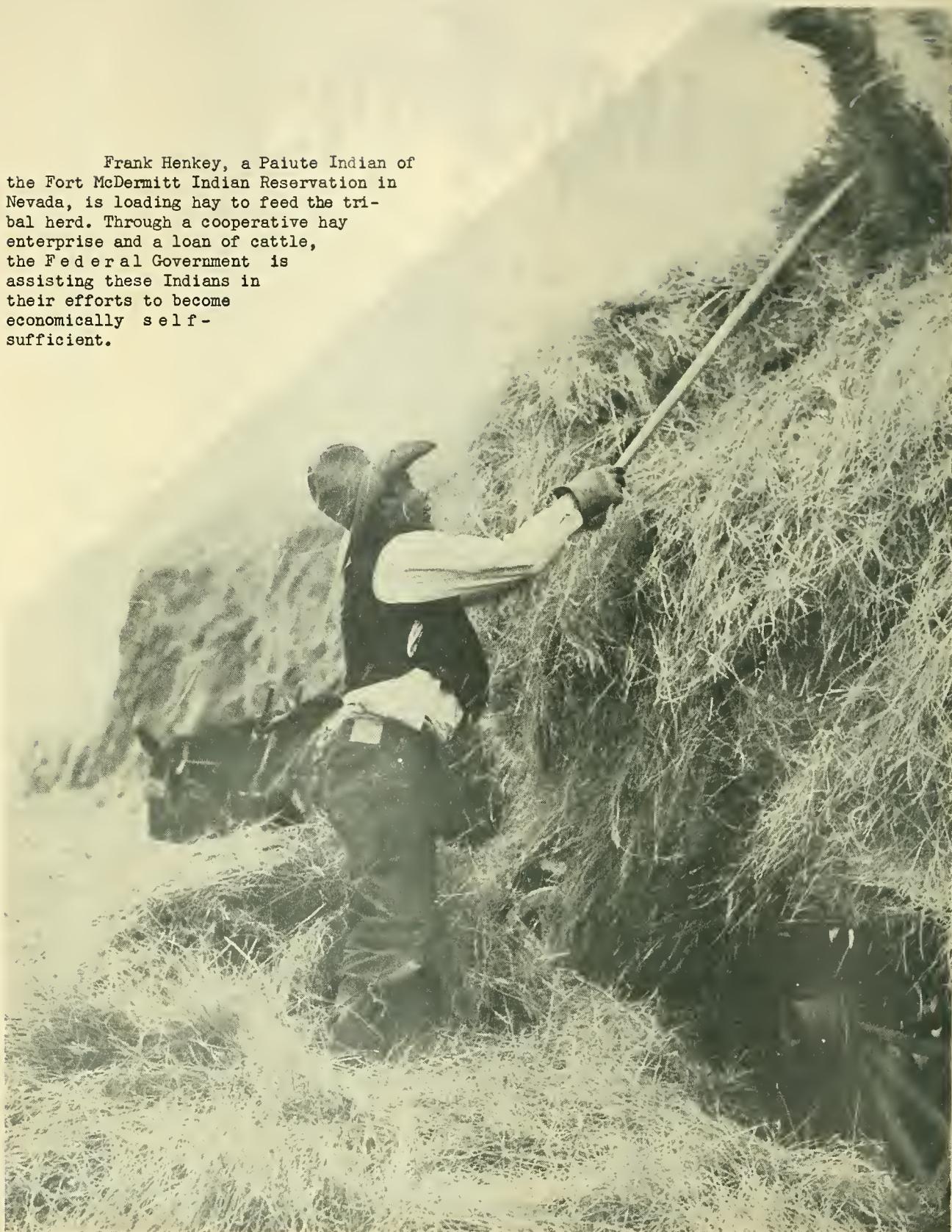
What good results have been turned out by the units prior to this reorganization could be illustrated through scores of examples. I supply but one; which was furnished to Secretary Ickes on October 2.

MEMORANDUM FOR SECRETARY ICKES

I attach Mr. Cooley's summary concerning the revolving credit fund under the Indian Reorganization Act for the last fiscal year. The showing is remarkable against our background of previous experience.

Before the Reorganization Act system was established, and with it the system of planned and supervised lending, the Indian Service lent many millions of dollars to Indians and the recoveries were notoriously negligible, to the extent that a reimbursable loan was viewed by the Indians as a gratuity.

Frank Henkey, a Paiute Indian of the Fort McDermitt Indian Reservation in Nevada, is loading hay to feed the tribal herd. Through a cooperative hay enterprise and a loan of cattle, the Federal Government is assisting these Indians in their efforts to become economically self-sufficient.



Under the new system, with \$3,200,000 actually loaned to date, we have a 90.19 per cent repayment which is less than a 10 per cent delinquency. Of this less than 10 per cent, only 2.39 per cent technically is delinquent, extensions having been granted on the balance. There are few systems of governmental loan to whites that make as good a showing. Bear in mind, that our lending usually is not secured by recoverable collateral but is based upon character and soundness of productive plan.

Two very significant items appear in the report.

(1) While individual loans have absorbed 61.58 per cent of the total amount loaned, the percentage of delinquency upon individual loans direct from the United States is 16.43, whereas upon loans through credit associations it is only 7.23 and on loans to Indian chartered corporations it is only 6.44. The fundamental concept of making loans through Indian organizations is well borne out by this showing.

(2) The Government lending agencies which serve whites have an employed personnel varying between three per cent and five per cent of the individual loans being made and supervised. Our employed staff, taking into account only the individual loans, is 0.88 per cent of the individual loans handled, and in addition this personnel takes care of all the chartered corporation, co-operative and credit association loans and makes at least a "stab" at collecting the old, long overdue reimbursable loans. Our employed personnel, in other words, is less than one-fourth what it would be if we were one of the Federal lending agencies serving whites.

John Collier.

Not only has production by this and that unit at Washington and in the field been "stepped-up" year by year. This production has worked itself more adequately into policy. Once there existed a good deal of water-tight compartmenting, both at Washington and in the field. There was an over-stress upon what has been called functional administration. But at Washington the Commissioners themselves, and the budget and fiscal and personnel and division chiefs, through informal interchange, and in the field the superintendents and their staffs and the tribal groups, have gone perseveringly ahead to make by-products of their work available to one another, to share one another's burdens, to stimulate one another intellectually, and to make of each of the multitudinous activities an expression of policy. What policy? Democracy; democracy expressed through specific and structural arrangements; Indian participation and self-government; conservative use of natural resources; increased physical and psychical vitality among Indians; respect for the Indian spirit on the part of Indians and of whites; Indian independence. It partly is because of this sharing of burdens that Indian credit has been able to make the record summarized above.

The above points are stressed in order to convey that the reorganizations now being attempted are but a phase and a fruition of a long-continuing and still incomplete reorganization. They also suggest why Indian Service reorganization cannot be projected in a merely theoretical fashion or according to types which may have become standard in the field of business. The reorganizations, not expressed in blueprints, which have been going forward across years, are more important than any reorganization which could summarily be projected here and now. The worthwhileness of the somewhat formalized reorganization that is now being attempted, must be judged in part by whether it further facilitates and further enriches these vital reorganizations, not usually blueprinted, that have been going forward through these years.

It will now be clear why it is desired for all the field forces and all the Indians, as well as all the Washington Office personnel, to study the reorganization plan and to criticize it both now and hereafter. Their growth, no less than ours at Washington, should enter into it.

A possible misunderstanding should be avoided. In the chart sent to the field, there was indicated a plan of organization in jurisdictions identical with that which has in part been put into effect in Washington. That jurisdictions should immediately or even ultimately conform to this pattern was not intended. It merely was meant that the purposes and the operations of each of the branches as set up at Washington, and of all the component divisions of each branch, would be viewed as services to the field, and usually would be found present in each jurisdiction.* Possibly the jurisdictions will find that the identical mechanisms of the headquarters set-up are in fact available for themselves as well. Some may find that they are available and some may find that they are not. Details vary enormously from one jurisdiction to another. What is desired, is that every superintendent shall think about the organization of his own office and jurisdiction, as searchingly as we believe the Washington Office has thought about the organization here. We want to hear from the superintendents, whether about the Washington Office organization, or about organization in their jurisdictions.

There are one or two considerations about the reorganization as viewed at the Washington end, which may well be in the mind of the field forces when they think about the reorganization in the jurisdictions.

1. THE BRANCHES

Every division or unit at Washington does many things in the strict line of its administrative duty; among these things are many which require the cooperation of, or offer cooperation to, one or several of the other units or divisions. I have mentioned that the increase of teamwork upon an informal basis has been impressive among the units. But every one of the units or divisions is carrying a routine load and a specialized administrative load that is all but crushing. It follows that steadfast, leisurely, searching attention to this matter of by-products and correlation will not be forthcoming unless they be assured through specific elements in the organization plan.

An important function of the Commissioner and the Assistant Commissioner in the administrative field is to visualize possible correlations and team-programs, and to facilitate them. However, the Commissioner and the Assistant Commissioner have numerous other responsibilities. It is not they who, directly, can furnish the correlating mechanisms that are required.

The reorganization plan tries to meet the need in a fairly obvious manner. Units not too numerous, and most frequently related to one another, are grouped into branches under a branch chief. In addition, personnel and budget are grouped, these being inter-dependent with one another and with every policy and task.

While he may have to do with actual mergers of functions or of divisions,

* "To decentralize the Indian Services; to 'integrate' them within local areas; to unite the local Indian Service staffs with the local Indian people; and to bring it about that the local areas, not Washington, shall shape the objectives, the programs and the projects of service - this is the paramount necessity of Indian administration." Editorial titled "Decentralization," Reorganization Number, Indians At Work, July 1936.

the leading duty of the branch chief is to intensify the responsibilities and the capacity for action of every division chief within his branch, and to help in supplying the economical, practical arrangements which will enable these divisions to re-enforce one another more richly in practice. Of the matters handled by divisions, a certain number ought to reach the Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner. A duty of the branch chief is to see that they do reach the Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner. A duty of the branch chief is not to interpose barriers between division chiefs and the Commissioners. And a duty of each branch chief is to study, in terms of cases, the needs and possibilities of mutual re-enforcement, not only between the divisions within his branch but between his branch and all the branches.

2. PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Why the branch of planning and development? This branch is not administrative in its task, although it must remain close to administration all the time. But neither is the branch a remote and autonomous plan-making agency. I mention some tasks of research and planning.

Statistics

One of these, the most obvious, is the statistical assemblage of facts of physical resources and of population. Another is the statistical measurement of the costs, in terms of money and man-power, of particular operations as balanced against their consequences in work done. Indian service does not yet measure sufficiently its means against its ends. Again: For Indian service as for other services, there exists much data of generalized and universal character which may have a decisive, specific bearing upon the situation of a local Indian group or upon the work of the Service. An example is the matter of the waste of resources, particularly water and soil, which largely went unnoticed until seven years ago. Once it was taken into account, this data became highly dynamic and re-directive in relation to Indian Service actions and to the present and the future of the Indians. Other items of universal character with specific practical bearings are the declining death and birth rates and the varying rates of their decline. Another item, to go into a different statistical field, is the stoppage of the supply of handicraft goods which has resulted from recent events in Europe, and the bearing of that decline upon the extent and character of the Indian handicraft market. Statistics can be one of the greatest bearers of light. They are quantitative, in themselves colorless, but when evoked by a living purpose they pass into qualitative results - into concrete life facts.

Analysis Of Experience

Another phase of planning, directly qualitative, is the use of the experimental results being piled up in Indian administration all the way from Florida to Alaska, and indeed all the way from Alaska to Chile and Brazil. Results brilliantly successful in a given situation may or may not be equally promising for other areas. Or by some clever adaptation they may be acclimatized to other areas. This holds good of enterprises of economic cooperation, political government, schooling method, range and livestock management, wildlife enterprise, arts and crafts. Merely spacing the question of whether an achievement or failure in one place has a predictive value for other places is in itself a beginning of research. To so describe a given local result in terms of its environment, of its limitations and its yield, that other places may determine whether they can and ought to seek the same end through the same method or through an adaptation of the same method, is both research and planning.

The Multiplication Of Effects

One more example I supply as being all but universal to Indian Service. It calls for the utilization of every resource of measurement and of experiment. There

operates in social life, as indeed in nature beyond man, a law known as the law of the multiplication of effects. One does something to gain a certain result. He may or may not gain the result, but his action produces many other effects, not obviously connected or not at all connected with the effect which he sought. By the law of multiplication of effects, it is these unsought, indirect effects which are likely, before very long, to pile up into a more important consequence than the sought-for or direct effects will do. The growth of the science and art of society is largely the growth of knowledge of multiplied, indirect effects, and of the power to predict indirect effects and through methods of indirection to control them. The hard-driven administrator is not merely likely - he is certain - to be paying a good deal more of attention to the direct effects of his work than to its indirect and multiplied effects. Hence he may step right over the pot of gold and never know it, or he may needlessly "burn the house down to roast his pig."

In Indian Service, these multiplied effects spread themselves through every unit of the Service at varying speeds, and through the whole of Indian life and beyond it.

The indirect effects of work-relief applied to Indians, often discussed in the Service, are an example.

The indirect effects of predator extermination in the increase of rodent infestation are another, well known. Indeed, animal ecology, like human ecology, is a web of inconspicuous, indirect yet controlling relationships.

The waiving for Indians of the requirement of competition with whites for Indian Service jobs could have serious indirect results if the dangers were not anticipated.

What surprising indirect effects did prohibition bring among whites; and it brings some of them now among certain Indian tribes.

The building of a through highway may cause indirect effects that dislocate the physical and spiritual life, the domestic economy, the crafts, even the family life, of countrysides.

Our planet itself is changed through the indirect effects of the steam engine, the internal combustion engine, the dynamo.

The reader can supply endless further instances.

In no way short of the knowing of indirect, multiplied effects can Indian Service answer the questions: What lies ahead? What results, good in themselves, will prove too costly in the long run or will even generate their opposites? What little and easy things, if done soon, will produce enormous results? Prompt soil conservation, for example, is simple, easy and cheap. Postponed soil conservation is complicated, very difficult and very costly, and must cope with consequences that have multiplied far out into plant, animal and human life. Thus, the work of planning and development is at the very heart of practice and of theory alike, when carried out in a richly human service, with a framework of natural resources, such as our own.

One of the indirect effects always to be searched for is the effect of a given operation upon that condition which is the first and the last concern of Indian Service. I mean the ambition, energy, responsibility, self-reliance of the individual Indian and of his group. We could have a Service of utopian perfection, when judged solely by its direct output, and through that utopian Service we might destroy the very tissue of Indian life. How does all that we do, and the much that we fail to do, help or hinder the growth of Indian competence at all levels?

Planning Is Not A Segregated Task

Those workers assigned to the Planning and Development branch will work in administration too. But Planning and Development is not authoritative. Nor in any right system ought Planning and Development to be a sole responsibility of the branch bearing their name. They are a responsibility of every branch and division chief, of every superintendent and his staff, and of the organized Indians. The branch chief does not impose coordination but facilitates its increase from within the divisions. The worker in the Planning and Development branch does not segregate planning from action, or superimpose planning, but facilitates planning within the branches, in the divisions, in the jurisdictions. The scientific responsibility belongs to every worker in Indian Service. To exercise it is one of their greatest opportunities.

John Collier
Commissioner of Indian Affairs

Indians round up their own cattle on the Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation in Nevada. These herds are owned by the members of the Pyramid Lake Indian Cattlemen's Association, and were started with a small number of cattle advanced by the Federal Government. They are now repaying the Government's loans with cattle. Through the extension of credit and the encouragement of tribal enterprises, the Federal Government hopes to help Indians rehabilitate their depleted assets and become economically self-sufficient.





ON TRIBAL BUSINESS

From Crow Creek and Lower Brule in South Dakota, a delegation of Indians accompanied by their superintendent, arrives to discuss many matters of tribal business with Washington officials.

Upper picture on the opposite page, members of the group are walking down a corridor of the Interior Building on the way to a meeting.

Below, the delegation is photographed with the heads of the Indian Service. From left to right: William Zimmerman, Assistant Commissioner; Daniel Grass Rope (or in the Sioux tongue Wikan-Peji), 72 years old; Alexander Recountre, member of the Livestock Association; James Byrnes, member of the Tribal Council; Reuben Estes, Chairman of the Council; and John Collier, Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

On the right above, the photographer caught Grass Rope quenching his thirst between meetings. Below is a picture of the group with Grass Rope at the microphone. Superintendent Hallam is standing nearby.



from the Mail Bag

AN INDIAN HOME AND FAMILY

Colville Indian Agency,
Nespelem, Washington,

INDIANS AT WORK:

The other day we had one of our Indian youngsters, a girl of twenty, take the usual test in connection with her application for an educational loan. She was required to write a narrative on "My Home and My Family." Very few youngsters express themselves at all well in doing this, but this girl did what seems to me an outstanding and a very understanding piece of work.

Sincerely yours,

Louis Balsam, Field Representative in Charge.

"Our home is typical of this part of the state. It is a five-room house, consisting of three bedrooms, a living room and a kitchen. The rooms are large, and I am sure that it is adequate for the family that now resides here.

"My father is a hard-working farmer and cattle raiser. We are certainly not prosperous, but with my mother, the most understanding and devoted mother there could be, we manage to get along.

"My oldest brother, George T., is a cattleman too, and all summer he stays at a camp in the mountains and herds the cattle of the local Cattlemen's Association of which my father is President.

"Marguerite, my oldest sister, is married and lives on the Reservation. She has a very profitable hobby, painting, at which she spends many hours.

"My brother Edwin, age 22, is just married and works in a lumber mill in this vicinity.

"I am next in line, and I really want to be a credit to my family, and so, I will do the best I can in anything I undertake.

"All families have an 'old dependable.' That is what Nathan, age 18, is. He graduated last year, but is now father's right-hand-man, and aspires to be a good farmer too.

"My sister Rosalie is a junior in our local high school. She is always on the Honor Roll and is a good basket-ball player. She has hopes of going on to nurse's training after her graduation.

"Jimmie, my nine-year-old brother, is our inventor. He is always making something. One of his latest enterprises is a midget trailer house, which is hooked to his five-year-old wagon.

"Ruthie is the baby of the family and is just going into the primary class. She knows her A B C's, can count to 100, and sews for her dolls, and she draws and colors with paint. Ruthie has learned all these things under the supervision of our mother, and with all this, I can proudly say, this is my home and my family."

MR. GROSS MAKES NOTE OF A RECORD

Sir:

It may not be of any particular interest or concern to the Office to know that the superintendent has been in charge of the Fort Hall jurisdiction longer than

any other superintendent or agent, since the agency was established. However, the superintendent is quite proud of the fact that he has achieved this record.

Major Andrew F. Caldwell was agent and superintendent of the Fort Hall jurisdiction from March 5, 1900, to September 30, 1910, a period of ten years, six months, and twenty-seven days. Your present superintendent has been stationed at Fort Hall ten years, seven months, and two days, at the present time. Other agents and superintendents have been stationed here for shorter periods of time.

The superintendent felt it of interest to pass this information on to the Office. It has no particular value and there is no particular importance attached to this item.

Respectfully,

F. A. Gross, Superintendent.

(Superintendent Gross was recently transferred to Colville Reservation in Washington.)

FROM THE PIMA COUNTRY

Blackwater Day School
Coolidge, Arizona.

Dear Sir:

Perhaps this enclosed should be entitled Indians At Play. However the past year at Blackwater has truly been a year of growth in Community work and spirit.

I am taking a year's leave of absence to regain my health, but before leaving would like to point out some of the work done by the Pima Indians at Blackwater which has been of so much value to the school.

Early in the school year the men of the Community got together and donated a day's work in cleaning the school grounds of brush and rubbish. They brought their teams and wagons and changed the place to one of cleanliness and neatness. They leveled the ground and hauled in dirt for flower beds. One man furnished his car and trailer on which the tool house was moved from the old school.

The Blackwater Woman's Club offered their services to the school at all times. At Christmas they made dresses and shirts for needy school children. On two different occasions they made costumes for school programs, and did extra work in preparing for programs. From time to time when refreshments were to be served at programs or meetings, the Woman's Club raised the money to buy the materials for refreshments, and also prepared the refreshments for serving.

The Blackwater people are independent and self-reliant. They also have appreciation, which is usually shown in attitude rather than words.

Sincerely yours,
Juanita T. Bell.

THIS ONE CAME BY AIRMAIL

Juneau, Alaska

federal government
Washington.

Dear Sir:

In April about 16 1939 I were put in jail at Ketchikan and I got sum varment I can not get red of. I am asking you what shall I do I have spend all I can get and get no relef of them. I hope to here from you soon.

ANADARKO'S 1940 INDIAN PAGEANT

Dear Mr. Collier:

I want to tell you of the splendid work done by Mrs. Margaret Pearson Speelman in putting on the Indian pageant at the American Indian Exposition in Anadarko in August.

The pageant pictured the life of an Indian brave from birth to death. 250 Indians in costume took part. I think it is the finest thing of the sort that I have ever seen and others with whom I have talked all say the same. The pageant was written by Mrs. Speelman and she was in Anadarko only ten days in preparation for the first performance.

Very Sincerely,

A. C. Monahan, Regional Coordinator.

DESCRIBES GEORGE WASHINGTON MEDAL

Sir:

You ask for verification of information in a news item clipped from a Chicago semi-weekly about a medal in the Osage Tribal Museum.

The medal we have in the museum is two and one-half inches in diameter, is cast in lead and bears the name, with a bust size bas-relief likeness, of President George Washington, with a 1789 date line. It has the customary crossed tomahawks, clasped hands encircled by olive branches and the words, peace and friendship. It was the custom of different presidents to give these medals upon the completion of a treaty between the United States and some Indian tribe. The medals were given to the head chiefs and to the councillors of the various bands of the tribe. The medals were highly prized by the Indians and were handed down from one generation to the next unless there was no male descendant, then the medal was usually buried with the owner or given to some very dear friend.

Since the first treaty made by the United States with the Osage Indians was in 1808, our medal could not have been given to the tribe in commemoration of a treaty. However, bronze medals bearing the likeness of Lafayette have been found in the possession of members of the Osage Tribe. Presumably, these medals were given to the Osage Indians who visited in France in 1827. It might be possible that President Washington gave the medal we have to an Osage in appreciation for some deed of kindness or act of valor. The medal was given to my father, the late William S. Mathews, at an Osage Smoke; unfortunately, my mother does not remember the name of the Osage donor, or the date it was received.

Pipe Smoking Ceremony

Perhaps, I should give you some information concerning an Osage Smoke. Whenever the Osages of one of the three tribal villages or camps asked the members of the other two villages or the members of another tribe to visit them, the leading men of the visitors were met by the head or leading men of the village playing the host and were given pipes as a gesture of welcome. These pipes were given after a brief pipe smoking ceremony. This ritual was followed by a smoke participated in by all of the tribe. At this time it was customary for the individual Indian to give some highly-prized possession to a valued friend and in return receive from that friend a horse or something of equal value. The Osage still have a semblance of the old smoke ceremony at their semi-annual dances. The fourth day of these dances is designated as "give-away day." Gifts are given by different Indians to the participating members of the tribe and to the visiting dancers from the other tribes.

Sincerely yours,

Lillian B. Mathews, Curator, Osage Tribal Museum.

Oklahoma Murals

These two murals are the work of two well-known Kiowa artists, Stephen Mopope and Spencer Asah. The paintings appear on the walls of the Federal Building, Anadarko, Oklahoma, along with a number of others. The photographs were furnished by O. B. Jacobson, Director of the Art School of the University of Oklahoma.

"Indian Singer", at right, was painted by Stephen Mopope.

"Kiowa Women", below is Spencer Asah.



CHIPPEWA INDIAN FROM MINNESOTA IS HONORED

Peter B. Graves, Chippewa of the Red Lake Band, Minnesota, was awarded the Indian Achievement Medal sponsored annually by the Indian Council Fire, Chicago, at its American Indian Day observances, Friday, September 27. Unfortunately Mr. Graves was not able to be present in person by reason of illness. The selection of Mr. Graves as winner of the 1941 medal was determined by majority vote of a committee of nine distinguished citizens, Indian and white, and included John Collier, Commissioner of Indian Affairs; Willard W. Beatty, Director of Indian Education; Mrs. Ruth Muskrat Bronson, Cherokee, Assistant Guidance and Placement Officer of the Indian Service (winner of the 1937 medal); Mark L. Burns, Chippewa, Indian Service Coordinator in Minnesota (winner of the 1938 medal); Dr. George F. Frazier, Sioux physician in the government service, Gregory, S. D., (winner of the 1939 medal); Dr. B. D. Weeks, president Bacone Indian College, Bacone, Oklahoma; Mrs. C. J. Albrecht, State Chairman of Indian Welfare, Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Richard Codman, past national chairman Indian welfare, Daughters of American Revolution.

Mr. Graves is considered outstanding in his efforts to preserve the heritage of the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians. After finishing school Mr. Graves worked for a while on a farm, then began to learn the carpenter trade and cigar making, and played professional baseball. Returning to the reservation in 1889 he worked in the logging camps, then as janitor and disciplinarian in the Red Lake Indian School and was then appointed interpreter at the agency. Since then he has been connected with the agency as interpreter, chief of police, assistant clerk, and was continually in the Indian Service until May, 1919. In 1907 he was transferred to Leech Lake Agency as assistant clerk, and remained on duty until he voluntarily resigned from the service. He resigned because of the claims made by the Minnesota Chippewas against the Red Lake Band. Mr. Graves was opposed to these claims and was accused of being opposed because of his position as a government employee. He resigned without any hope of getting another position in which he could make a living, and returned to Red Lake.

He promoted the Red Lake Council to a successful conclusion. He is secretary-treasurer of the Red Lake Fishery Association, an activity which brings the Red Lake Band a revenue of many thousands of dollars per annum. In 1936 he was appointed Judge in the Court of Indian Offenses, where his fairness and conscientiousness have been outstanding, and he has done effective work in suppressing the liquor traffic on the reservation. Mr. Graves, at the request of the old chiefs, fought to keep the Red Lake Reservation from being allotted in severalty and to conserve their resources. In part, as a result of his splendid work the reservation was not allotted. This is one of his major achievements. Without financial backing of any kind with which to work, Mr. Graves has done yeoman service in behalf of his tribe.

To Keep Pima A Living Language

At a recent meeting of the Gila River Pima-Maricopa Tribal Council the following comment by a member of the Council was inscribed in the minutes:

"Clement Vavages contends that the Pima language should not be ignored completely, but should be spoken fully, especially in meetings of the Council. He further made the proposition that steps should be made so it can be written so it will not be classed as a dead language as Hebrew, Greek and Latin languages."

INDIAN SERVICE BEING REORGANIZED TO MEET NEW AND EXPANDING RESPONSIBILITIES

A Chart Appears On The Next Two Pages

A circular letter from Commissioner Collier was sent to the field recently announcing certain organizational changes in the Washington headquarters of the Indian Service. In this letter the Commissioner states:

"For ten years there has been no material modification in the organizational structure of the Washington or of the Field Offices of the Indian Service. During this time, appropriations from gratuity funds and from tribal funds for administrative purposes have increased from approximately 25 million dollars to 35 million dollars. In addition, the Office has had the responsibility for administering funds from the C. C. C., Farm Security Administration, and other emergency agencies. Many entirely new functions have developed upon the Indian Service during this period, notably those arising from the Indian Reorganization Act, which include a comprehensive and yet inadequate land purchase program, administration of a revolving credit fund, the organization of tribes for self-government, and the marked increase of Indian participation in the administration of Indian affairs. Other new and additional functions are: Rehabilitation work with funds appropriated by the various relief acts, soil and moisture conservation under agreements with Soil Conservation Service, C. C. C. - I. D. operations, administration of all matters affecting the natives of Alaska, and extensive W. P. A. projects. To discharge these new functions, a number of new divisions have been created but until now these activities have not been grouped into branches containing related functions."

There Are Now Five Groupings

The reorganization establishes five branches: Administration, Planning and Development, Community Services, Indian Resources, and Engineering. Under these branches are grouped all of the many divisions which have heretofore been separate and independent, each division director reporting directly to the Commissioner.

The Administrative Branch will handle the business management of the office, including the preparation of budget estimates and their justification before the Bureau of the Budget and Congress, the allotments of funds to the various jurisdictions, the management of personnel, and the direction of the mails and files and other aspects of office management.

The Planning and Development Branch will coordinate planning work, and in co-operation with field and office authorities will project long-range programs.

To Conserve And Use Resources

The Indian Resources Branch will be charged with seeing that a wise and intelligent use is made of Indian resources. Indian forests, grazing lands, agricultural lands, tribal funds, oil, gas, and minerals are the resources which this branch must look after. Whether these resources are to be squandered, merely conserved intact, or wisely used as a means of rehabilitating the Indian and helping him to achieve eco-

OFFICE OF

ORGANIZATION PROPOSED JULY 26, 1940

John Collier

Commissioner of Indian Affairs

COMMISSIONER

ASSISTANT

FIELD REPRESENTATIVES

Chief Field Representative
6 Field Representatives
(Includes 2 additional positions)

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT BRANCH

* Assistant to the Commissioner in Charge
2 Assistants to the Commissioner
(a. Social Sciences, b. Resources, c. Project Planning)

RESEARCH
AND SURVEYS

Chief

PROJECT
CONTROL

Chief

STATISTICS
AND RECORDS

Chief

COMMUNITY SERVICES BRANCH

Chief of Branch

HEALTH

Director of Health
(Assigned from U.S.P.H.)

SOCIAL WORK

Director of Social Work

EDUCATION

Director of Education

EXTENSION

Director of Extension

FORESTRY AND
GRAZING

Director of Forestry

INDEPENDENT
HOSPITALS AND
SANATORIA

INDEPENDENT
SCHOOLS

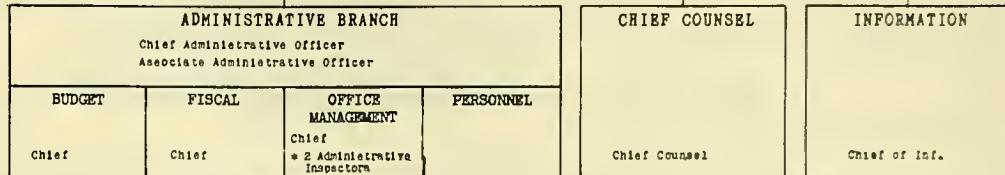
REGION
To provide technical advisory and
present field activities of this ch
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AN AFFAIRS

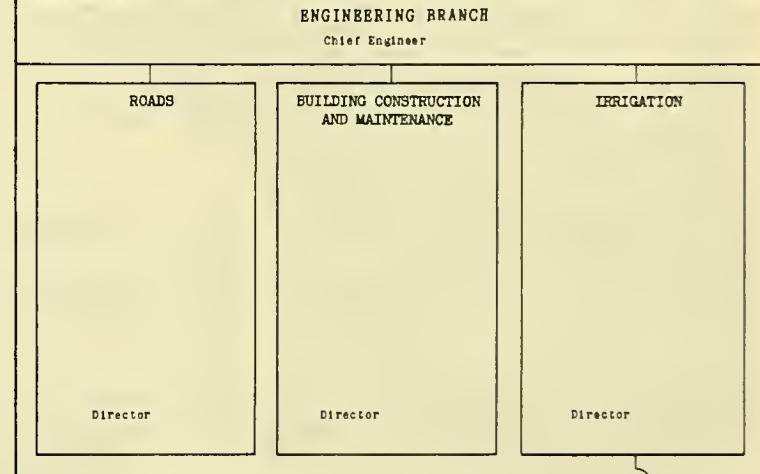
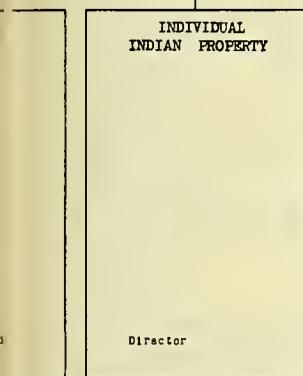
INDIAN AFFAIRS

RECOMMENDED Aug 8 1940
G K Bunker Acting Chairman
Departmental Reorganization Committee

MISSIONER



BRANCH



OFFICES

Services to the jurisdictions.
Consolidated to regional serv-

APPROVED Aug 8 1940

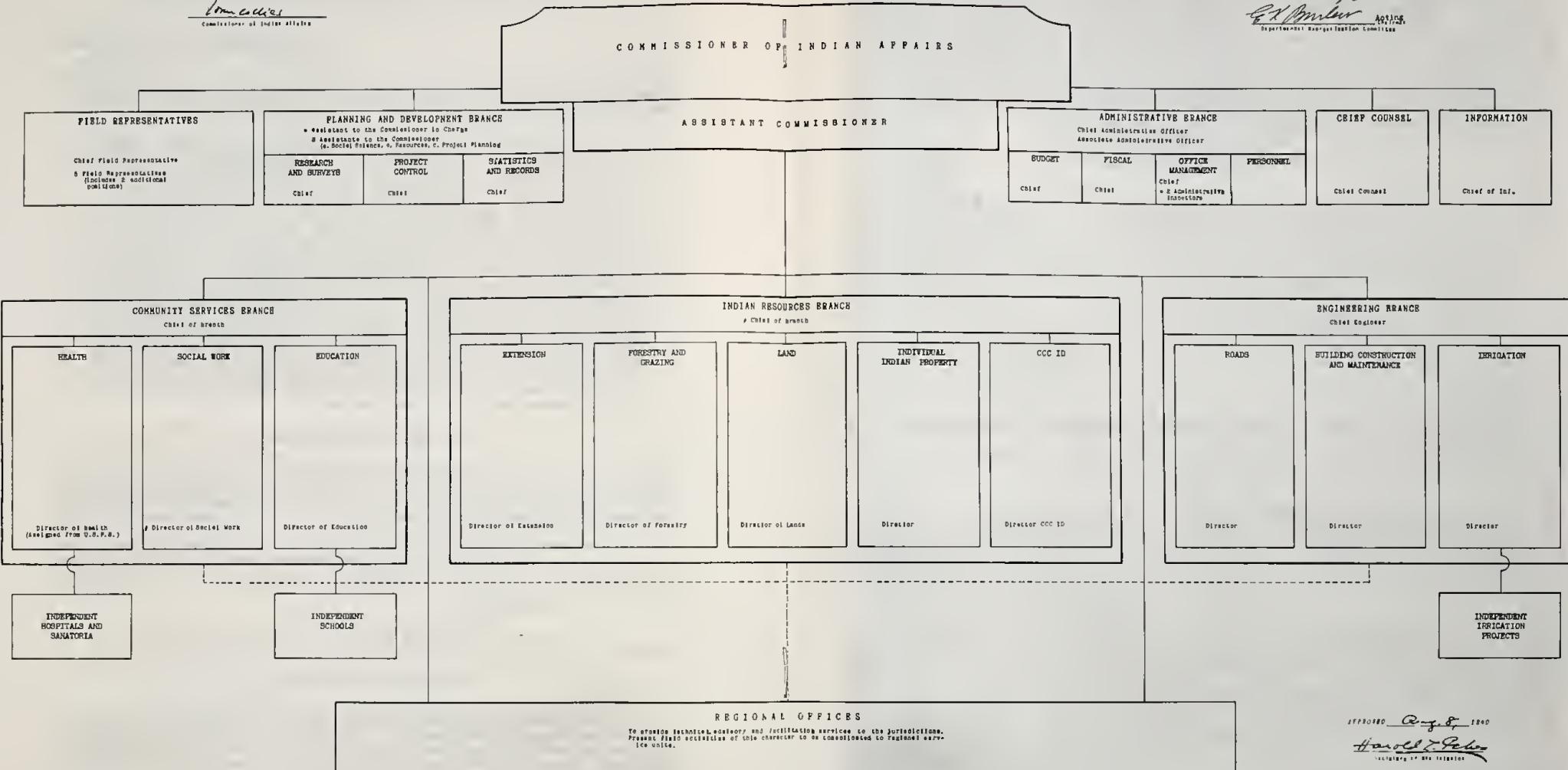
Harold E. Peleg
Secretary of the Interior

APPROVED GENERAL PLAN
INDIAN OFFICE ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

ORGANIZATION PROPOSED JULY 22, 1940
John Collier
Commissioner of Indian Affairs

RECOMMENDED *Aug. 8, 1940*
E. F. Butler Acting
Department Organization Committee



APPROVED *Aug. 8, 1940*
Harold L. Fisher
Secretary of the Interior

nomic independence and full citizenship, rests largely upon this branch and the divisions which go to make it up.

The Community Services Branch as its name implies is concerned with providing to Indian communities the services necessary to their welfare, such as school and health facilities, enforcement of law and order, relief, and other social services.

The Engineering Branch groups the divisions of roads, construction and irrigation.

These groupings of divisions into branches are designed to reduce the number of separate units and effect a greater coordination of their many activities. Temporary assignments have been made of chiefs of all of the branches except the Community Services Branch.

To facilitate the reorganization work these following temporary details have become effective at once:

To be Acting Chief of Branch of Administration	W. Barton Greenwood
To be Acting Associate Chief, Branch of Administration.....	Stanley Crosthwait
To be Acting Chief of Planning and Development Branch	Joseph McCaskill
To be in Charge of Field Project Planning	John Herrick
To be in Charge of Resources Planning	Allan Harper
To be Acting Chief of Indian Resources Branch	Walter V. Woehlke
To be Acting Chief, Branch of Engineering	Albert Wathen

The new plan of organization provides for an Information Office and for the Legal Division to be directly responsive to the Commissioner. Both of these placements are in line with the general Departmental policy of reorganization in the Bureaus.

*Important Soil Conservation Service Functions Transferred To Indian Service
Under President's Reorganization Plan No. IV Now In Effect*

Reorganization Plan No. IV transferred the functions of the Soil Conservation Service with respect to soil and moisture conservation operations conducted on any lands under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of the Interior to be administered under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior through such agency or agencies as he may designate.

The Indian Service part of the transferred functions has been placed in the newly created Indian Resources Branch in the Washington Indian Office, of which Mr. Walter V. Woehlke has been appointed Acting Chief and Mr. Allan G. Harper, Acting Assistant Chief in Charge of Soil and Moisture Conservation Operations.

Immediate allocation of funds and personnel are being made to certain existing conservation projects which continue from the previous Soil Conservation Service - Indian Bureau cooperative arrangements. These are: Wind River, Pine Ridge, Fort Hall, Navajo, Hopi, United Pueblos, Papago, Truxton Canyon and San Carlos.

On The Opposite Page

A first-grader at the Little Red School House, Fort Sill Indian School, Oklahoma, milks the school's cow. Such activities are a part of the school work, and the children seem to 'learn by doing.'



BOOKS AND MAGAZINES.

(The Indian Office does not sponsor or recommend the articles and books reviewed or listed. The material is presented solely as a service of information.)

INDIANS OF THE PLAINS, (Juvenile), by S. Tousey.
- Rand McNally. \$.50.

GREAT TRAILS OF NEW ENGLAND, by H. Ayres.
- Meador Publishing Co. \$2.50.

RED CAROLINIANS, by C. J. Milling.
- University of North Carolina Press. \$4.00.

TOTEM LORE OF THE ALASKA INDIAN AND THE LAND OF THE TOTEM, by H. P. Corser.
- W. C. Waters, Wrangell, Alaska. \$1.00.

PERIODICALS

CULTURE OF THE HOPEWELLians.
- Hobbies, September, 1940.

INDIANS OF BOTH AMERICAS TARGETS OF FIFTH COLUMNS.
- Science News Letter, August 10, 1940.

CONSERVATION IN PUEBLO AGRICULTURE, by G. R. Stewart.
- Scientific Monthly, September, 1940. Illustrated.

MURALS 30 LAYERS DEEP FOUND IN INDIAN RUINS, AWOTONI, ARIZONA.
- Science News Letter, August 31, 1940. Illustrated.

PLAINS INDIAN SHIELDS, by W. B. Hunt.
- Industrial Arts and Vocational Education, September, 1940. Drawings and Instructions.

CANNING SUPPLANTS THE DOLE.
- Christian Science Monitor (Magazine), August 31, 1940. Illustrated.

INDIAN FLAGEOLET OR LOVE-FLUTE, by W. B. Hunt.
- Industrial Arts and Vocational Education, October, 1940. Drawings and Instructions.

TURKEY SOULS MAY HAVE GUIDED DEPARTED INDIANS.
- Science News Letter, September 14, 1940.

PRE-COLUMBIAN ANDEAN ART, by P. A. Means.
- Magazine of Art, September, 1940. Bibliography Illustrations.

HI YU OLALLIE; HUCKLEBERRY PICKING BY INDIANS IN OREGON AND WASHINGTON, by E. R. Fuller.
- Christian Science Monitor (Magazine), September 21, 1940. Illustrated.

POCAHONTAS' TRIBE MAY HAVE SACRIFICED HUMAN BEINGS.
- Science News Letter, September 21, 1940.

PREPAREDNESS, 1890; GOVERNOR OF THE DAKOTA TERRITORY CHOSE GUNS AND THE SIOUX WERE LOST, by T. D. Lyons.
- Commonweal, September 20, 1940.

PUEBLO BURIAL CUSTOMS.
- Hobbies, October, 1940.

MAN WHO LOOKED LIKE NAPOLEON: JOSEPH, CHIEF OF A NEZ PERCE TRIBE, by H. R. Sass.
- Collier's, September 21, 1940. Illustrated.

(Turn to page 22 for book reviews)

Some of the Comanche, Kiowa and Apache participants at a tribal meeting held in the auditorium at the Riverside Indian School at Anadarko, Oklahoma. The Indian murals in the background were painted by Indian students of the school.



MORAVIAN MISSIONS AMONG THE CHEROKEES

Springplace, Moravian Mission, Cherokee Nation, by Muriel H. Wright. Published by Co-Operative Publishing Company, Guthrie, Oklahoma. Although written as a memorial to Miss Clara A. Ward and the Missionary Ward family, this volume gives a short resume of Cherokee history and an interesting account of how the Moravian missions supported the Cherokee cause in the days when the State and Federal Governments usurped the rights and lands of the Cherokee people.

Religious persecution drove the Protestants of Bohemia and Moravia, Crown lands of Austria, into Saxony, where they established a colony in 1722. Thence, under an edict of banishment, they immigrated to Pennsylvania, settling at Bethlehem and Nazareth in 1734. Other settlements in the New World followed. In 1753, a 100,000 acre tract in North Carolina was purchased and named "Wachovia", with Salem as the principle seat of government. In these colonies, the author says, "right living was stressed and conduct rather than doctrine, gained by education especially through the work of the press in books and the printed word. A quiet spiritual life was fostered. Members' families lived in settlements centering in the church and the school . . ."

Early Mission Stations Established

In order "to propagate the gospel among the heathen", mission stations were early established in the Indian country. In 1801 the first church and school among the Cherokees was founded by two Salem brethren at Springplace, Georgia. At first, the German-speaking Moravians found it very difficult to master the Cherokee language and to translate the scriptures into the native tongue. This problem, however, was soon solved by the invention of Sequoyah's alphabet. In a brief biography of Sequoyah, the author tells how the Indian became convinced of the necessity of a "talking leaf." Although he could neither speak nor read English, he secured an English spelling book, studied its pages, and composed an alphabet of 85 letters, which represented all the combination consonants and vowel sounds in the Cherokee language. It contained 35 characters taken from the English spelling book, using figures, italic letters and capitals without regard to their position or value in English, 12 modifications of English letters and 38 characters from his own imagination.

When Georgia sold a large portion of the Cherokee lands by lottery, Springplace, the author says, was confiscated by state officials. Later, as migration west was forced, the missions followed, centering at a new Springplace in Oklahoma, where educational and religious instruction continued. Reviewed by E. C. M.

ALONG THE BLUE RIDGE PARKWAY

Tsali's Ghost is Laid, by Mabel Ansley Murphy. The Highway Magazine. July 1940. It was not until last spring when the remnant of the Cherokee Nation in North Carolina agreed to allow the Government a right-of-way through their Smoky Mountain home that the ghost of their great chief, Tsali, was finally buried after 101 years.

When the Government moved the Cherokees away from their mountains westward beyond the Mississippi, ten thousand Cherokees began one of the saddest marches in history. Tsali strode along stoically, his family by his side. One day when his squaw stumbled in exhaustion, a soldier prodded her on with his bayonet. Tsali wheeled and killed him. Two thousand of his tribesmen rallied around him and turned back to the mountain fastnesses which has been their home for generations.

NEW OFFICE OF LAND UTILIZATION ESTABLISHED

BY SECRETARY ICKES WITH LEE MUCK IN CHARGE

Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes has announced establishment of an Office of Land Utilization to administer soil and moisture conservation activities transferred to the Department of the Interior from the Department of Agriculture under the President's Reorganization Plan No. IV.

Lee Muck, formerly Director of Forests for the Department of the Interior, was designated by Secretary Ickes as Assistant to the Secretary in Charge of Land Utilization to be in charge of the soil conservation program. The program will be carried out on the public lands under the jurisdiction of the Department.

Reorganization Plan No. IV became effective June 30, by Act of Congress. It provided that those phases of soil and moisture conservation hitherto carried out on public lands under the Department of the Interior by the Department of Agriculture in connection with its general soil conservation program be transferred to the Department of the Interior. The general program of soil conservation in the United States originated within the Department of the Interior and the assignment of the public lands conservation work to the Department marked a return of this function to its place of origin.



MR. MUCK

Some 447 persons engaged in soil conservation work in the Department of Agriculture were transferred to the new Interior Department unit. All but 28 of these employees are being assigned to field duties, the remainder being retained in Washington.

The former functions of the Director of Forests, in charge of coordinating forestry practices within the Department of the Interior, will be continued by the new Office of Land Utilization. It is contemplated that a Division of Forests will be established within the unit to relate conservation practices in the 130,300,000 acres of forests under the jurisdiction of the Department to the soil and moisture practices on the public lands. These lands embrace the general public domain, grazing districts, Indian lands and other huge public holdings located principally in the Western States.

Recognized as one of the outstanding forestry and land use experts in the United

States, Mr. Muck was born in Wisconsin in 1886. He was named Assistant to the Secretary in Charge of Land Utilization after 27 years' service in the Department of the Interior. Following a course in civil engineering at the University of Wisconsin, and forestry work in the University of Michigan, he entered Government service as a forest ranger in the Indian Service in 1913. He rose through the ranks to become Director of Forestry in the Indian Service, and in July 1939, he was appointed Director of Forests by Secretary Ickes.

Indians And Indian Service Employees Know Lee Muck Well

Mr. Muck was one of the best known officials of the Indian Service. From the time he entered the Service as a forest ranger at Klamath Indian Reservation in Oregon, in 1913, until he left to become Director of Forests in the Interior Department two years ago, his work has been intimately identified with the development of sound forestry practice. In the course of his diversified forestry activities he has made contacts, not only within the government service, and with many Indian groups, but also among professional foresters and lumbermen throughout the country. He is an outstanding conservationist.

At Klamath Reservation, under the direction of the forest supervisor, he marked the timber and conducted the first sale. In 1914 he was transferred to Tulalip Reservation as deputy supervisor of forests. In October 1918 he was seriously injured when struck by a tree. A huge tree, thrown by a donkey engine, struck a standing tree with such force that the standing tree was hurled against him. His injuries were so serious that he was incapacitated for 11 months.

Went to Colville in 1919

Upon his return to duty in 1919 he was made deputy supervisor of forests at Colville Reservation in Washington where he had much to do with the organization of an improved fire fighting system, with the development of grazing methods and rules and in general establishing forestry and grazing practices there on a sound basis. In 1922 he became supervisor of forests at large, with headquarters in Spokane, Washington and with duties which covered Indian forest areas in all parts of the country. Primarily his work consisted of supervising the vast Indian timber resources of the northwest, but he went also from time to time, on special assignments, to the other Indian areas of the country. In 1928 he became forestry valuation engineer and two years later was promoted to assistant director of forests. In 1933 he organized in the northwest area, the Indian Division of the CCC, then known as Indian Emergency Conservation Work, a task which gave him intensive and valuable organizing experience. In 1937 he was promoted to the post of Director of Forestry in the Indian Service at which time he moved to Washington, D. C.

One of Mr. Muck's important duties at this time was in connection with a two and one-half million acre tract of fine forest land in northern Oregon. This land, generally known as the Oregon and California tract, had at one time been granted by the government to the railroad of that name. By reason of the railroad's failure to live up to the terms of the grant, the grant was cancelled by United States Supreme Court order and the lands were revested by a special act of Congress in 1916. Working in close cooperation with the General Land Office of the Interior Department, Mr. Muck, as chairman of a committee of three, helped set up regulation for the management and conservation of these valuable lands which contain about 50 billion feet of fine Douglas fir.

Close Sympathy With Indian Life

Throughout his entire field of operations, and particularly in the Northwest where he has spent so much of his time, Mr. Muck's intimate understanding of Indians

has become almost legendary. In the days when the country was more primitive and more inaccessible than it is today he spent much of his time in wilderness areas far removed from modern comforts and conveniences. During this period he lived very close to the Indians, learned some of their languages, and became especially fluent in Chinook, a sort of universal tongue in the Northwest.

For many years, in small gatherings and at large public functions, he has been compelled to repeat some of the many anecdotes that have become widely associated with his name.

A Graphic Way Of Teaching Soil Conservation

George Clinton, a Navajo student at the Fort Wingate Boarding School in New Mexico, is shown here adding a few touches to a model of soil erosion and terracing which was made by the agricultural laboratory class.



INDIAN-MATTERS-AS-GLIMPSED IN-THE-DAILY-PRESS.

The throb of Hopi drums is heard across the dry mesas to the north as the Tribe renews its ancient appeal to the rain gods. The ceremonial draws thousands of spectators who go to see the men who carry live rattlesnakes in their mouths. But it is probable that some of those spectators see something else.

If they have eyes to see, they can observe that here, among a comparatively primitive people, a genuine appeal to a higher power is being made. Only the rites are strange and unfamiliar, not the feeling those rites express.

And beyond that is the work of the Tribe. Living on an arid plateau in which water for crops is meager, these people, by their own efforts, have developed methods for producing food under conditions which would baffle the best efforts of modern scientists. In fact, the story is told about how experts were once sent out from Washington to teach the Hopi tribesmen how to do dry farming. Those experts were honest enough to quit their jobs. "Teach them about dry farming?" the experts asked. "They might teach us, but we can't teach them anything."

Through infinite labor and patience, through the use of skills handed down from generation to generation for centuries, these people get their subsistence from an unwilling soil. Only then do they turn to the gods and ask for help. Only then do they link their efforts to the infinite economy and perform their ceremonials.

Some of those who watch those ceremonials are familiar with the sentiments of prayer. Are they equally familiar with the work which precedes the Hopi prayer? Perhaps our vaunted white civilization would be better off if they were. Tucson, Arizona. The Star. 8/22/40.

The Navajo Indians have a new Santa Claus, and he comes out of the west instead of the north, clad in a sports coat, a neck scarf and a big cigar. He is the Hollywood motion picture director. The Navajos obtained extra work in "Stage Coach", filmed last year, and in "Kit Carson." Motion picture work has come as a great help to these Indians. Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The Post. 9/9/40.

Located on one of the most beautiful and picturesque points of East Flathead Lake, the Blue Bay Sunshine Camp for underprivileged Indian children has completed its sixth year of camp activities. The Camp has been operated each summer by the Flathead Indian Agency in cooperation with the Education and Recreation Section of the W.P.A. Its program, which is primarily one of health, is aimed at building up the physical condition of undernourished Indian children during the summer months, together with giving them a knowledge of arts and handicrafts and the habits of good living. Divided into two periods of five weeks each, the Camp was attended the past summer by 21 boys and 30 girls the first period, and 22 boys and 31 girls in the second. All children were between the ages of five and twelve years. Helena, Montana. The Montana Record-Herald. 8/31/40.

Indians say, "No scalp 'em - plug 'em." Abandoning war paint and feathers for helmets and dungarees, more than 500 Indians of various tribes are participating in Third Army maneuvers in Louisiana. Washington, D. C. The Times-Herald. 8/21/40.

Natural resources are being conserved on a number of Indian reservations by 7,350 Indian boys who are in the Civilian Conservation Corps, Director James J.

McEntee reports. Operating on more than 71 reservations, located in 23 states, CCC Indian enrollees are accomplishing excellent work in such outstanding conservation activities as range rehabilitation, erosion control, and forest and communication improvements. From 1933 through April 30, 1940, Indian CCC workers constructed more than 10,500 miles of fences; 1,622 wells, complete with pumps and pump houses; developed 4,218 springs; built 2,629 small reservoirs; constructed more than 6,900 miles of telephone lines; and built 84 permanent lookout towers. They also engaged in rodent and predatory animal control on more than 12,885,000 acres of land; insect pest control on 770,581 acres; eradication of poisonous plants from 98,661 acres; range re-vegetation on 276,501 acres and the construction of 540 miles of stock driveways. During the seven-year period 103,187 man days were spent in fighting forest fires. Miami, Florida. The News. 9/1/40.

One of the greatest attractions of the Fort Hall Indian Reservation in Idaho is the annual Sun Dance. The Sun Dance is a religious ceremony of praise and worship to the Great Creator. There was a time when public policy dictated that the ancient rituals of the Indians be discouraged. That has all changed. Today it is recognized that there are few sights to be seen in America that are more filled with the charm of the legendary past than the native dances of the Indians. They are encouraged in the revival and practice of ancient rituals. Blackfoot, Idaho. The Daily Bulletin. Golden Anniversary Edition.

September 28th was proclaimed by Governor C. L. Olson of California as Indian Day, in recognition of "the great debt the American people owe the North American Indian." He said all the tribes in the State probably will hold appropriate ceremonies and rituals "in recognition of their cultural gains." Sacramento, California. The Bee. 9/18/40.

Descendants of the aboriginal inhabitants of this Continent, long considered mere wards of the government, without a voice in its administration, are making considerable progress in citizenship since the policy of self-government was proposed by the Indian Reorganization Act. In making a tour of Indian reservations for the purpose of explaining the benefits of the Act, Mr. George P. LaVatta, a full-blood member of the Shoshone Tribe of the Fort Hall Reservation in Idaho, pointed out that tribesmen may now elect their own selectmen, plan and carry out measures believed beneficial, apportion the use of reservation lands for grazing or cultivation, enact ordinances and preserve order, patronize schools, and observe sanitary regulations - all on their own initiative, subject to penalties provided by themselves which are not contrary to existing statutes. Salt Lake City, Utah. The Tribune. 8/28/40.

Who was the greatest athlete America ever produced? In a recent revival of an old argument, the top two proposed nominees were Foxhall Kenne, polo star, and Jim Thorpe, Carlisle Indian, who played football for Pop Warner. Stories of Thorpe's football, major league baseball and track performances are legend. The yarn that perhaps best mirrors Thorpe's ability is told by Esky Clark, who was in charge of athletics at Lafayette College. About 1910 Lafayette had a track team of 60-odd men. The team was hot. Clark asked Pop Warner to bring over his Indians for a track meet. Pop accepted a guarantee of \$500. Imagine Clark's dismay on the day of the meet, with 10,000 tickets sold to find Warner stepping off the train with 5 sad and hungry-looking Indians. Clark protested. Warner wanted to bet his 5 men would beat the squad of 60. Jim Thorpe took the 100-yard dash; the 220; he grabbed the low hurdles and also came out second in the high. Carlisle walloped Lafayette by something like 71 to 40. That makes a good athlete out of Jim Thorpe. San Francisco, California. The Chronicle. 9/30/40.

INDIANS AND THE DRAFT

BY JOHN COLLIER
Commissioner of Indian Affairs

A few days ago, as I was considering the place Indians occupy in the National Defense, I looked out of my window toward Constitution Avenue. On either side of the street, flags decked the lamp posts - crossed flags, one the Stars and Stripes, the other the Stars and Bars of the Confederacy. Four score very old men in the gray of Lee's armies tottered to their places in the parade. Where else more than in America, in this day of distrust and intolerance and hatred, could such a sight have been witnessed? Where else more than in our United States could a banner of rebellion have been recognized as a proud symbol of a cause worthy to be placed beside the flag of our Union? Historians elucidate upon the economic reasons which make men fight, but to the man in the street these reasons are hidden. He fights, if he must, for an ideal. Those men in gray fought for an ideal, and it is because of that that we honor them today.

Indians Know And Feel Why It Must Be

What has this to do with the Indians and the National Defense program? It was not many years ago that many Indian tribes also were fighting against the Government of the United States. The Indian warrior of a few generations ago also was fighting for an ideal. He was struggling to defend his liberty and his home. But now, one single ideal moves our entire nation, North and South, Indian and Black and White. That ideal is the preservation of the democracy which is now so desperately under attack by the totalitarian powers. The Government of the United States will find no more loyal citizens than the Indians of this country. Theirs is still the ideal of defending liberty and self-government.

It is no blind loyalty; the Indians are conscious of that for which this country is preparing a defense.

Indians Are Well Informed

A few weeks ago, when the President was proposing to trade a number of over-age destroyers to Britain in return for the lease of naval bases, a white employee of the Indian Service stepped into a reservation post office. Seated on a bench in the corner were two aged Indian men. Their hair was long and braided; their faces seamed with the lines of many winters. They were in earnest conversation in their own language. The postmaster, for many years an Indian trader and conversant with the native language, nodded toward the two old cronies.

"You may think they are talking about whether or not it's going to rain, or about the Sun Dance, or about how hard-boiled the Indian Agent is," the postmaster said, "but they are not. They are saying that Hitler and Mussolini are very bad men, and that the President should help England because England is a democratic country like our own."

In the press we have seen that among some of the Indian tribes there has been resentment against the draft. Most of this grows out of misunderstanding. The Indians want to volunteer. They do not like to be required to serve. A typical comment comes from Superintendent Fryer of the Navajo Agency:

"Many of the leaders," he writes, "fear not that the Navajo will be selected for service, but rather that they will be discriminated against by local boards, and will not be accepted for service."

For everyone it is the first peace-time draft. Quite probably this first peace-time draft is not the last. Whatever way events go in the world - and whatever way the United States may influence them to go - it will remain true that a new climate and a new zone have been entered by all the peoples. None of the peoples will quickly go across and beyond this changed phase of our world's history. Then must the "values" of peace be forgotten?

Indian history answers: No. Across many thousands of years, until only a brief date in the past, Indians were members of nations which by various methods practiced selective service universally. Also, with a very few exceptions, these Indian nations through these thousands of years lived in effective adjustment to a war-time environment while no less, but only the more efficiently, guarding and increasing their peace-time values - their religions, their democracies, their arts, their co-operative industries, their webs of mutually considerate community relationships. That is worth thinking about. Sleeplessly organized for war or for military defense, Indian nations age after age lived only the more, not the less, inwardly. They planted and tended, reaped and used the growths of human nature - of the spirit in man. They had peace amid the surroundings of war never-ending. There was not antithesis but reciprocity between their war and their peace.

Now the Indians are members of a great community which has moved - there was no choice - into the zone of war. We shall not traverse and be out of that zone in one or two years. Nor, probably, in ten or twenty years or in this lifetime. So an overwhelming question and challenge faces us. The challenge is one which we must meet. Can we, as many ancient peoples did, and as the Indians did, make war or defense not the enemy of our peace but its friend? Can we, within war or defense and by means of them, have better, not worse, community living, a richer, not a poorer, democracy, a freer, not a less free, spirit and intelligence, a kindlier, not a harsher, relationship to one another? The Indians lone ago and until yesterday proved that such a thing can be. Other peoples have proved it. Can all of us prove it now?

Employees of Consolidated Chippewa Indian Agency in Minnesota are proud of their patriotism and proud of the public recognition received when the Agency float, pictured here, won the Independence Day first prize. Superintendent F. J. Scott, in sending the picture, made note of the fact that judges in the contest were outstanding citizens from other parts of the country.



Continued from page 22

No military force was able to rout this remnant of the Cherokee Nation out of the mountains until the Government sent Colonel Thomas, the one white man the Cherokee loved and trusted, to promise their immunity and ask for Tsali's surrender. Tsali surrendered to Colonel Thomas at once; despite the Colonel's protest, however, Tsali was made to face a firing squad.

Tsali's ghost - the bitter recollection of broken promises - haunted the Cherokees for years; and again and again the tribal council refused to deal with North Carolina in its effort to obtain a right-of-way through their reservation for the Blue Ridge Parkway. Finally the Government offered again this spring the payment of \$40,000 plus the retention of certain rights to the tribe. By patient negotiation and adjustment of differences a complete understanding was reached and the tribe approved the right-of-way.

The right-of-way is a 12-mile link extending from Soco Gap, about ten miles west of Waynesville to Ravensford, four miles northeast of Cherokee. On completion, the \$35,000,000 pleasure boulevard will run 500 miles, from northern Virginia to the Great Smoky Mountains National Park in North Carolina and Tennessee. Reviewed by E. B. W.

H.B. Peairs, Former Superintendent of Haskell, Dies

Hervey B. Peairs, a former superintendent of Haskell Institute at Lawrence, Kansas, and one-time supervisor of Indian Education for the Department of the Interior, died September 2 after a heart attack.

A native of Zanesville, Ohio, Mr. Peairs went to Kansas with his parents when he was ten years old. In 1887, following the completion of his education at the University of Kansas and Emporia State Teachers College, he joined the staff of Haskell, when the school was but three years old. He rose through the ranks until in 1898 he became superintendent of the school and served in that capacity until 1910.

For eight years beginning in 1919 he was supervisor of Indian Education and from then until his retirement in 1931 held various positions in the Indian Service, including Director of Indian Education at Large, and superintendent of Haskell a second time, from 1930 until his retirement a year later.

After having served forty-four years in the Indian Service, Mr. Peairs retired to take up residence on his model dairy farm near Lawrence.

As an administrator and friend of the Indian, Mr. Peairs was highly regarded in educational circles and until the time of his death at 74 years, maintained his interest in Indians and their affairs.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. H. B. Peairs; one son, Laurence R. Peairs; and two daughters, Mrs. J. C. Skinner and Mrs. Harold C. Constant.

INDIANS CONSERVING AND REBUILDING THEIR RESOURCES THROUGH CCC-ID.

Indians Learn Many Skills; 9,432 Enrollees Taught In One Year

Indian CCC projects were carried on at 71 Indian agencies, in 23 states, giving instruction to 9,432 workers during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1940. Training on the job was provided in 103 different subjects, some of which were fire fighting, uses of explosives, telephone and radio maintenance and operation, public health and sanitation, operation and maintenance of heavy equipment, soil mechanics and other agricultural pursuits, and cooking.

Thirteen subsistence garden tracts were planted and cared for by Indian CCC employees during spare time and accumulated overtime. This project supplied fresh vegetables to camps, as well as training in agriculture, poultry, etc.

Eighth grade certificates, granted by County Boards of Education, were earned by 74 Indian CCC workers.

First-aid also played an important part in the training program during the year. 775 enrollees received American Red Cross first-aid certificates and 53 received American Red Cross lifesaving certificates.

Organized recreation, including 68 different kinds of recreative expression, numbered 5,179 active Indian participants.

Rope Making Is Important At Kiowa

As a practical training activity during the "Enrollee Program Afternoon" at Kiowa Agency, Oklahoma, the enrollees are being taught to make rope from sisal twine. With a few cents worth of twine and much twisting done on the ingenuous device, which was invented and built in the enrollee shops, these Indians are able to turn out a satisfactory rope.





PICTURES ON OPPOSITE PAGE SHOW SOME OF THE MANY CCC-ID ACTIVITIES. UPPER VIEW; WORK AT ROOKY BOY'S INDIAN AGENCY, MONTANA; BELOW, WIND RIVER RESERVATION, WYOMING.

Chippewa Group Learns Music

During the 13 months' operation of the musical organization at the Nett Lake Reservation under the Consolidated Chippewa Agency, Minnesota, the Indian CCC workers have found participation both mentally and socially stimulating. During this time 123 members have been enrolled in the band. Each of these has received an average of 43.6 hours of group training and 6.2 hours of private lesson training. Out of 123 men enrolled in band and music work only 6 have had previous musical training. Two public concerts were held during the past year, with good attendance at each performance.

A Word From One Of The Boys

Recently the Navajo CCC-ID office at Window Rock, Arizona, received a post card from a former enrollee, who said:

"I really appreciate the help you have given me, that enabled me to enter this Normal School. I have enjoyed the few days I have spent in college. In later years I might be able to state more specifically how much I appreciate your help. I got more out of CCC work than I put in it. Yours truly, Ray Smith."

When Ray graduated from the Indian School at Albuquerque, he needed money to continue his schooling.

He turned to the CCC-ID, where work was found for him as a carpenter. He went about his task with sincerity and diligence but even in the relatively unimportant job as carpenter he displayed interest in other things. Before long he was receiving training in the clerical work of the district office. He received additional training as warehouseman. He attended the safety meeting with a display of interest that kept all in these meetings on their toes. He wanted to improve himself and in the practical training program of the CCC-ID he found ready opportunity to learn.

On the Navajo Reservation today there are more than 1,000 Navajo men and boys in the CCC, and, regardless of their type of work or their remoteness from headquarters, they receive weekly training in the type of work at which they are now employed. As a result many are developing into skilled workmen. By John C. McPhee.

Getting A Start

Assistance to a number of Indian enrollees at the Standing Rock Agency in North Dakota through instruction and financial aid, has been given by the Indian Service Extension Division. Reimbursable credit has been extended several of the men on CCC work to aid them in becoming established in cattle raising and for home repairing. Through the garden associations in each district many of the men secure plots in the community irrigated gardens, the produce of which is an aid to their livelihood. During the seasons of the year when special attention is needed for the care of livestock, hay or other work necessary for the productivity of their farms, the enrollees are encouraged to tend to this work. The men who are laid off to do this work may return to their regular CCC jobs when their home work is completed. This has been made possible by means of a cooperative agreement between the Extension and CCC Divisions of the Indian Office.

TAOS INDIANS LEARN TO BUILD FENCES

Perhaps one of the best-known of the Indian Pueblos in New Mexico is the little community at Taos. Less well-known are the activities of the group of CCC enrollees at work there under supervision of the United Pueblos Agency at Albuquerque.

Conservation of soil and forage is the objective of this program which consists of fence building to define grazing units, truck trail building and water development.

These Indian enrollees have learned, through their interpreter, how to cut and treat the posts for fence construction, how to set the posts and brace them, how to use wire stretchers for the correct tension of barbed wire; how to operate machinery, place culverts and set stone.

Arrangements for the enrollment of these Indians are made through the Governor of the Pueblo who decides, with the assistance of his Council, those who are most in need of work.

A group of Indians enrolled in the CCC at Santa Clara Pueblo in New Mexico are building fence for their livestock.



HE SAVED GENERAL GRANT'S LIFE

The president of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute has directed an investigation to determine, if possible, why the name of Ely Samuel Parker, an Indian, who saved General Ulysses S. Grant's life in the Civil War, does not appear on the records of the Institute, where Parker was a student.

Dr. William Otis Hotchkiss took occasion to assert on the 118th anniversary of the birth of Grant, that biographical references to Parker agree that he studied engineering at the upstate institution.

"But we cannot find his Indian name, Do-ne-ho-ga-wa, or his adopted name, Parker, among our early lists of students," Dr. Hotchkiss said.

Refused By State Bar

"In view of the fact that he was refused admission to the New York State Bar because he was an Indian and because Secretary of War Seward and the Governor of New York refused to commission him in the Civil War for the same reason, the question arises, did the Institute leave his name off its records for that reason also?"

If the Institute never publicly acknowledged him as a student here, "it is high time we do so now," the educator said.

Parker's father was a Tonawanda Seneca chief and a veteran of the War of 1812.

Of Parker's relation with Grant, Dr. Hotchkiss said:

"Parker came to know Grant while he was engaged in engineering at Galena, Illinois where Grant was a clerk in a harness store. He joined the Union army and Grant later made him a lieutenant colonel and his military secretary. He is said to have saved Grant's life twice during the war.

Wrote Grant's Orders

"At Appomattox, the senior adjutant general, Colonel Bowers, was so nervous he could not write the terms of General Lee's surrender. At Grant's orders, the tall, swarthy Indian wrote them with a steady hand."

Later, as president, Grant named Parker Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and also gave him the rank of brigadier general.

"He was a great American," Dr. Hotchkiss said. "His services both to the government and to the Indians, whose rights he protected, were distinguished."

Parker was a police commissioner of New York City. A bust of Parker was recently presented to the City of Rochester by New York City. The bust will be in the keeping of Arthur C. Parker, grand-nephew of the former Indian sachem and now curator of the Rochester Museum. Oklahoma City Times.

INDIANS OF ALASKA AID WAR VICTIMS

The social-mindedness of the Indians of the Metlakahtla Community in Alaska has once again been demonstrated by the fact that the Council of the Annette Island Reserve, at its meeting on May 27, 1940, authorized a donation of \$100 to the Red Cross for "relief of victims in the present World War." The resolution appropriating this money was approved by Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes on August 7. This community, which has never asked or received outside relief for itself, voted in the spring of 1937, \$1,000 for the American Red Cross for the relief of flood victims in the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys.

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